

Four Leaders Ousted from Soviet Communist Party Central Committee

LONDON, July 3.—Radio Moscow tonight announced the dismissal of Georgi Malenkov, Lazar Kaganovich and V. M. Molotov from the ruling body of the Soviet Communist Party.

Dmitri Shepilov was ousted as a secretary of the party's central committee.

Moscow Radio quoted a member central committee of the party.

It was heard here first in an Arabic language transmission beamed to the Middle East.

Molotov and Kaganovich are first deputy premiers. Malenkov is a deputy premier and minister of electric power stations. It was not announced whether they would keep their Government assignments, as apart from their Party positions.

All four men involved in today's announcement were allowed to keep their party membership.

The communique said the central committee decided "to denounce the methods of creating division in the party—the methods applied by the anti-party bloc of Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov and Shepilov who joined them, taking into consideration that its activities are inconsistent with the Leninist principles."

The communique said the decision was "unanimous."

The decision was made at a special meeting of the committee June 29 and announced for the first time tonight.

The communique said the committee decided "to remove Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov from the membership of the presidium of the central committee and from the central committee, and to remove

Shepilov from the post of the Secretary of the central committee of the C.P.S.U. and from the candidacy (alternate) to the membership of the Presidium of the central committee and to the central committee."

Soviet defense minister Marshal Georgi Zhukov was promoted from alternate member to full member of the Presidium.

Six other persons also were appointed to the Presidium, expanding its membership from 11 to 15.

By COLETTE BLACKMOORE
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW, July 3.—The Communist Party organ Pravda today cryptically demanded "complete unity among all members of the Party—including 'the people at the top.'"

The lengthy manifesto departed from the usual exhortations for "iron discipline and ideological unity" in that it referred to "the people at the top." This means the 11 members of the ruling Party presidium and the 122-odd other members of the Communist Central Committee.

Most commentators on the Pravda editorial have suggested that it applied particularly to former Premier Georgi Malenkov and former Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, both of whom were described as advocates of continuing the Stalin policies.

The editorial alluded to mistakes made by some of these leading Communists in the past few years and the steps the Party took to correct these mistakes.

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Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XXXIV, No. 134
(8 Pages)

New York, Thursday, July 4, 1957

Price 10 Cents

Ike Bars Russell Move to Sidetrack Civil Rights Bill

WASHINGTON, July 3—President Eisenhower today rejected the idea of a national plebiscite on the administration's civil rights bill. The proposal was advanced yesterday by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), in a Senate speech aimed at barring passage of the measure.

Russell, leader of the Dixiecrat fight against the rights bill, threatened there would be violent resistance in the South to what he called "forced" integration but what is actually legislation to extend the right to vote to the Negroes of the South.

In answering questions at his press conference about his civil rights program, Eisenhower said the almost violent arguments of the southern opposition are rather incomprehensible to him. He said that the objective he seeks in his proposed legislation is to prevent interference with voting rights.

He conceded he is not a lawyer and does not draw up legislation. He said that he was reading the bill this morning and conceded that he did not completely understand some of its language himself.

He made this statement when a reporter called attention to Russell's charge that the civil rights bill is a "cunning device" to enforce integration in all phases of public life in the South, including schools.

Eisenhower said he was always ready to listen to opponents of the legislation and had in fact talked to some of them at the recent Governor's conference at Williamsburg, Va.

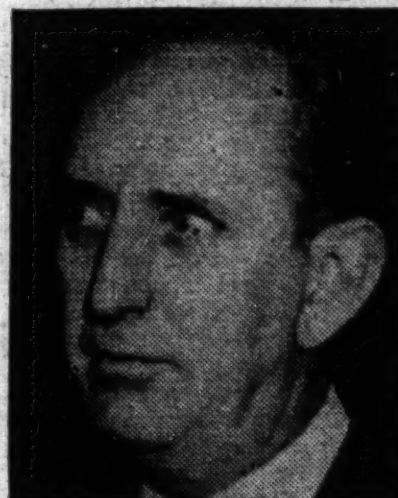
The Senate today cleared its decks for the civil rights fight. With the big defense money bill passed, the Senate planned to recess tonight for the Fourth of July holiday. Its next business day will be Monday.

Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) will move on Monday—or possibly on Tuesday—to bring up the House-passed civil rights bill. Southern Democrats will begin to "discuss" his motion, and the filibuster will be on.

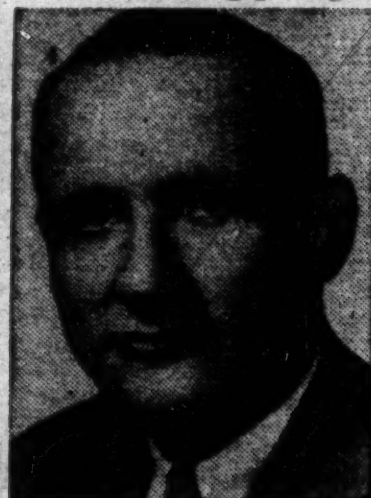
Republicans were getting set for the grueling talkfest that may last several weeks and keep the Senate in session 24 hours a day for days, even weeks, on end.

Knowland went over his party's plans at a private conference of Republican Senators yesterday. He was reported to have indicated determination to press the fight to

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RUSSELL



KNOWLAND

The Subversives of '76

An Editorial

EXACTLY 181 years ago today, a group of subversives met in a Philadelphia hall to affix their signatures to a document that all humanity today recognizes as immortal—the Declaration of Independence.

These revolutionists dared to say that "all men are created equal" and that when any form of government destroys the rights of the people, "it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government."

These men were radicals breaking with the feudal

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GOP NAMES CANDIDATE TO RUN AGAINST HULAN JACK

By MAX GORDON

Republicans yesterday selected Melvin L. Krulwich, a Marine Corps general, to oppose Manhattan Borough president Hulan Jack in the November elections, and named a young auto worker of Cuban-Puerto Rican parentage as their councilman candidate in the Washington Heights area.

As expected, they endorsed Frank S. Hogan, the perennial district attorney, for reelection. Hogan, a Democrat, has already received his party's designation.

Krulwich, now on reserve, is known as the only Jewish Marine general. As far as could be

learned, this is his major attribute as candidate for borough president.

As expected, Councilman Stanley Isaacs was renamed by the Republicans in the 20th district. At the moment, he is the only incumbent councilman who appears certain of getting Liberal Party endorsement. The Liberals have let it be known they expect to run

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Ike Proposes a 'Clean' Bomb Fete

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Eisenhower today gave another boost to the "clean bomb" myth, with a press conference announcement that he proposes inviting all foreign countries, including the Soviet Union, to observe the next nuclear test here. They could there ascertain, he said, the size of nuclear weapons this country is testing and how "clean" they are.

The "clean bomb" school of scientific thought holds to the view that it would be a great comfort for people to die in a nuclear or hydrogen bombing knowing that much or most of the radioactive fallout had been washed right out of their air.

The President, in making his offer, noted that bombs are now being developed which will be approximately 98 percent free of such fallout.

The U.S., he said, is trying to develop the usefulness of nuclear energy for a peaceful world. He said a completely clean product, for example, could be used in building tunnels and moving mountains, and other peaceful projects.

The President disclosed that he did not know on May 25, when U.S. disarmament plans were shaped up at the White House, that completely clean nuclear weapons theoretically could be built if tests continued for another four or five years. The President said he knew then that radioactivity had been reduced by about 90 percent, and that the Atomic Energy Commission suggested it would get to 96 percent "clean" bombs.

The President emphasized his

continuing support for the new U.S. plan to halt nuclear tests for 10 months. A newsman said the Presidents' remarks a week ago about what could be done if tests continue left the impression that the U.S. is growing less enthusiastic about disarmament.

Eisenhower said he had pointed out that the U.S. would not withdraw its plan to suspend tests under proper inspection procedures, plus some agreement to cease making nuclear bombs at a future date and to devote fissionable materials to peaceful uses. This offer, said, always stands.

In other news conference highlights, Eisenhower:

- Said he does not have the exact detailed knowledge necessary to make a judgment on whether the recent steel price increase of \$6-a-ton was fully warranted. But he repeated that the Government alone cannot maintain a stable economy. He said it must have the aid of statesmanlike action by labor and management leaders on wage-price increases.

- Said he believes that Army Specialist De Wayne McOsker should be tried by a French court because the crime of which the U.S. soldier is accused occurred while the soldier was off duty. The President said that put Mc-

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500 Reported Dead in North Iran Earthquake

TEHRAN, Iran, July 3.—Lack of communications and shattered railroad tracks today isolated Northern Iran districts, where unconfirmed reports said some 500 persons were killed and "tens of thousands left homeless" by an earthquake. Government officials said that as far as was known here, the toll was not more than 250 in the sharp tremor yesterday that crumbled homes, cracked highways, ripped up railway tracks and sent survivors fleeing into the streets.

HUNGARY CP MEMBERSHIP ANNOUNCED AS 345,733

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

BUDAPEST—"We believe that the Party is in a healthy condition," but it must conduct a daily struggle to win the confidence of the masses, Premier Kadar told the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party conference here.

Kadar urged trust of the masses and mistrust of the enemy. Obstacles to this within the Party were remnants of dogmatism and sectarianism and a tendency for some comrades to be concealed and to isolate themselves, he said.

The general committee did not consider it should bring into the leadership old comrades or groups,

dogmatic and sectarian, responsible for past mistakes, Kadar told the conference.

In the past months, he said, the Party and the Government had achieved much but they had not reached the old level of economic, cultural or administrative matters nor in Party life.

Kadar took to task people who condemned all intellectuals in Hungary en bloc. There were many Hungarian intellectuals supporting the regime, he pointed out.

It was announced that the Party's membership is now 345,733, a drop of about 40 percent, compared to the figure before the Party was reorganized in November 1956.

A Hungarian Foreign Office spokesman said here at the weekend that United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld would be welcome in Hungary at any time.

Hammarskjöld has not yet answered the Hungarian Government's invitation to visit the country. If he were to come, the spokesman said, he could see for himself the difference between the truth and the United Nations report on Hungary.

Questioned about the death sentence on the two Hungarian writers, Jozsef Gali and Cyula Obersovizky, the spokesman said that the Attorney-General had asked the Supreme Court to review the case. It was not a matter for the Government, but for the court to decide, he added.

Soviet Tourists Attend Papal Audience

VATICAN CITY, July 3.—For the first time since the Russian revolution, Soviet tourists attended a Papal audience in St. Peter's today.

The Russians, totalling 400, arrived here this morning from Naples for an Intourist-organized sightseeing tour of the Italian capital.

After visiting the Vatican museums, the tourists entered St. Peter's Cathedral at noon, as Pope Pius XII gave a general audience to an estimated 20,000 visitors.

To Probe N.Y. Building Graft

ALBANY, July 3.—The Republican controlled Legislature's watchdog committee is about to undertake an investigation into alleged graft in the New York City Building Department, Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck said today.

Heck said he had talked with Assemblyman William F. Horan, chairman of the committee, and was assured by him that his representatives are studying the matter and it is possible some subpoenas may be issued.

Newspaper articles in the New York Post had alleged that home owners have had to pay bribes to building department inspectors.

MILITARY SPENDING CUT 10% BY CHINA

PEKING—In two years China has cut its military spending by nearly 10 per cent, Li Hsien-nien, Chinese Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, announced at the weekend.

This year it will also cut back a little on economic construction and on administration, he told the Chinese People's Congress in Peking in his budget speech.

But while expenditure on military affairs and bureaucracy is to be cut more is to be spent on education, on welfare services and on cultural development, he said.

He added that more is also to be spent on agriculture, a policy which will lead to more food and more consumer goods like textiles.

These were the highlights of a budget which has widely been regarded as a turning-point in Chinese economic affairs, as it is the last under the country's first Five-Year Plan.

Hitherto China's budgets have been obsessed with the problems of making up for the chaos left by Jiang Kai-shek, preparing the defences of the country in face of American war threats, and laying the foundations for heavy industry.

Now China is getting ready for the long haul, with the twin objectives of improving living standards now and preparing the way for their still greater improvement in the future by steady economic advance.

The guiding principle, said Li, is still priority for heavy industry—especially metals, mining, power and chemicals—but there

is also to be more spending on agricultural improvements, on building materials industries and on light industries where raw materials and good markets exist.

Mr. Li was both presenting the final accounts for 1956 and presenting his Budget for 1957.

He said that in 1956 China spent nearly 6 per cent less on defense than in 1955. For 1957 he proposed that military spending should be still further cut.

In 1956, he said, military spending accounted for 20.3 per cent of the total Budget. For 1957 he proposed that this be reduced to 18.85 per cent of the total.

Economic construction, which in 1956 totalled about \$2,273 million—or just over half the total expenditure of \$4,367 million—would in 1957 be cut to \$1,954 million, that is, to 46 per cent of the expenditure under the new Budget.

Some of the revenue freed by these defense and economic cuts and also by cuts in administration costs, would, said Li, be used to balance the Budget and others to repay loans, but they would also be used to increase spending on social, cultural and educational items.

The biggest rise in expenditure this year is in these three last items, together with repayment of loans.

Last year China had a financial deficit of \$261 million due chiefly to the bad weather conditions (the worst for a decade), which meant in many areas both decreased revenue and increased relief expenditure, and also in part to lack of

experience in economic planning which led in some cases to expensive mistakes.

Nevertheless, he said, the increase in industrial output in China last year was equal to the total value of industrial output in 1949.

For 1957 Li estimated, however, that revenue and expenditure would balance at about \$4,184 million.

This is the last Budget under China's First Five-Year Plan, which ends in December.

In real terms, the figures in the present Budget are better than in money terms, as Li said that both the revenue and expenditure figures were given in terms of the already lowered prices of many heavy industrial goods.

He also said that the Soviet Union had given China loans totalling \$756 million, of which \$310 million had been used before 1953.

He also indicated something which will perhaps become a more important element in the future—more freedom for local Governments in financial matters.

He suggested some decentralization of control of finances but still with central supervision.

Local officials, he said, could thus use money more intelligently and "within definite limits arrange their expenditure and revenue with a free hand."

The amount of expenditure controlled by local authorities under his 1957 Budget would, he said, be 29.22 per cent of the total as against only 24.16 per cent in

BRITISH AUTO ASSN. HELPS MEMBER ON MINSK-MOSCOW ROAD

LONDON, July 3.—A road patrol of the British Automobile Association made history today when it helped a member stranded on a highway running from Minsk to Moscow, hundreds of miles inside the Soviet border.

The crew of the brightly painted AA repair truck, Ronald Hayes and Albert Humpherson, were en route to Moscow to check repair facilities for British tourists who may drive there this summer.

Just outside Minsk they spotted a British car with an AA badge on the radiator. Inside was Pat Smyllie, girl reporter of the London Daily Express, who is driving along the highway to report for her papers.

AA headquarters reported Miss Smyllie's car had minor mechanical trouble which was soon fixed. They reported the AAA would patrol the Minsk-Moscow highway regularly through the rest of the summer to aid any stranded British motorists.

SOVIET NEWSMEN FIND OKLAHOMANS MISINFORMED

MOSCOW, July 3.—Oklahoma's semi-centennial celebration has demonstrated "how very little many Americans know about the Soviet Union," Two Moscow journalists reported today.

Pravda correspondents F. Orekhov and B. Strel'nikov, who accompanied a Soviet delegation to the Oklahoma City jubilee, wrote that Americans have a false impression of Russians "due to one-sided, hostile information about the Soviet Union which they have received for some years."

They said Soviet-made television sets, radios, cameras and other goods exhibited in Oklahoma astounded Americans because of

their high quality. Many Americans, they said, asked, "Are these things really all made in the Soviet Union?"

"They want to know more about what can be done to strengthen the bonds of mutual understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union," the correspondents wrote.

They said they found Oklahomans to be hospitable, and many invited them into their homes for friendly conversations. However, they said, the U.S. State Department made some visits impossible because of travel restrictions on the Soviet delegates.

U. S. ARMY ASKS FRANCE TO HAND OVER ACCUSED GI

PARIS, July 3.—The U.S. Army applied formally to the French Government today for jurisdiction over a Manhasset, N.Y., soldier accused of killing an Algerian.

Army officials at the U.S. base in Orleans, where Specialist 3/C De Wayne McOsker, 21, is a cook, said the request was filed formally this morning with the French Ministry of Justice.

McOsker is being held in French custody in a Paris jail on a charge of "voluntary manslaughter" in the shooting death of Abdel Ahmed Liamini last May 25 in the Pigalle section of the French capital.

Under the Status of Forces agreement between the United States and France, the French have jurisdiction over McOsker because he was off duty at the time of the incident, and because a French citizen was involved.

If they do not surrender jurisdiction, the young soldier would be tried in a French court. In such a situation, the maximum penalty theoretically could be death by the guillotine. But both

U.S. Army and French officials considered this a virtually impossible sentence in light of McOsker's youth and previously clean record.

If they do surrender jurisdiction, McOsker would be tried by a U.S. courtmartial.

Army officials said McOsker had stated he had shot Liamini in self-defense during an argument over the selling price of American cigarettes.

The officials said the procedure now is to wait until the French police finish their investigation into the case. Then they will make a recommendation to the French Ministry of Justice which will decide whether to have McOsker tried by a French court or turn him over to American authorities.

Cowboys in Copters Herd Lost Cattle

CAMERON, La., July 3.—Cowboys riding helicopters herded hundreds of storm-stranded cattle out of the flat, water-logged salt marshes of Cameron parish today.

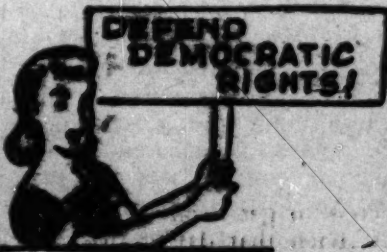
The whirly-bird pilots located the stranded animals and then, flying low enough to almost touch them, drove them out of the desolate flats where they faced death from starvation and thirst.

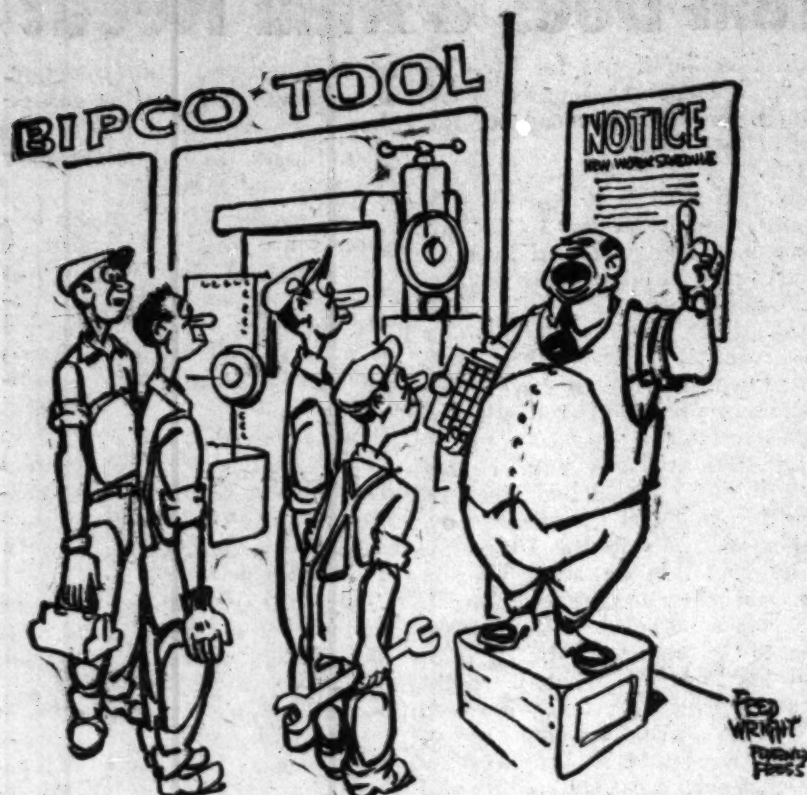
Jim Hensley, of Laredo, Tex., a ranch foreman for multi-millionaire Houston oilman John W. Mecom, was one of the helicopter-riding cowpokes.

He said several hundred head of a total of more than 1,000 cattle spotted by pilots in the marshes had been recovered so far.

Some of the cattle, particularly calves, had to be airlifted from dogs in rope slings attached to the undercarriage of the copters. Many had become so mired or stricken with thirst and exhaustion they were unable to get out under their own power.

Helicopter Pilot Jim Mead of Hitchcock, Tex., flew another of Mecom's helicopters ceaselessly across the marshes, dropping the aircraft so low at times he could lean out and yell at the cattle to keep them moving.





MEN, WHAT WE LACK IN MANPOWER WE MUST MAKE UP IN HORSEPOWER...FROM NOW ON YOU WILL WORK LIKE HORSES!!

DONALD OGDEN STEWART SCORES POINT ON PASSPORT

WASHINGTON, July 3 — The U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the State Department today to reconsider its denial of a passport to Donald Ogden Stewart, script writer and winner of Hollywood's Academy Award.

The Department had refused to give Stewart a formal hearing on his passport application after he declined to state whether he had ever been a Communist. His affidavit did say that he had not been one for 15 years.

Today's 5-to-3 ruling affirmed an order by Federal District Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut returning the case to the Department for

reconsideration pursuant to an earlier Appeals Court ruling that the Department must state its reasons when it denies a passport.

Stewart's lawyers had contended that the allegations against him included attendance at a Communist group meeting in Hollywood in 1937 and being friendly with people in England whom the State Department regarded as Communists.

Stewart wrote the film adaptations of "Life with Father," "Smilin' Through," "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" and "Kitty Foyle."

HOUSING FIRM TO FIGHT SCAD ORDER IN COURT

After winning voluntary compliance in a number of cases, New York's State Commission Against Discrimination is about to issue its first order under the state's two-year-old law banning discrimination in government-aided housing.

The order will direct a New Rochelle housing development, Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., to rent an apartment to Norris C. Shevrington, a Negro.

The decision to issue the order was made Tuesday after public hearings held before three of the five members of the State Commission. The three members decided unanimously that the apartment house owners were violating the law, passed by the State Legislature in 1955, which bans discrimination in all housing built with FHA- or VA-guaranteed loans, or otherwise aided by public funds.

The owners did not deny they had barred Shevrington because he is Negro. They argued that the

law was unconstitutional, and said they would go all the way to the Supreme Court to try to knock it out. This will be the first court test of such a law, which has now been passed by several other states.

Attorneys for the owners maintain that the state has no constitutional power to regulate conditions in federally-aided housing. They also argue that since the law applies to housing built only since July 1, 1955, when it went into effect, it is "discriminatory."

According to SCAD, while this is the first time the agency will have to issue an order there are many developments throughout the state today that are integrated because of the law. Most of these are voluntarily complying, a SCAD spokesman said yesterday. He declared there is no way of telling how many are doing so. In some cases, SCAD did intervene after receiving complaints and got agreement to comply.

The SCAD spokesman also noted that since the law became effective over \$600,000,000 worth of housing has been built in the state with FHA and VA guaranteed loans.

This tends to knock out a favorite argument of real estate foes of the pending Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey bill in the City Council banning all discrimination in housing. The real estate crowd has been arguing that financial interests will refuse to lend money to build integrated housing.

The Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey bill is due to come before the Council's General Welfare Committee next Tuesday. Supporters of the measure hope to get it on the floor of the Council that day if the committee approves the measure.

Poultry Farmer Held On Homicide Charge

VINELAND, N. J., July 3 — The owner of a poultry farm here was held on a homicide charge early today after the badly decomposed body of a youth, missing since last October, was found beneath the dirt floor of a chicken coop last night.

Police said the body, buried under two feet of dirt on the farm of Idek Rosenblum, was tentatively identified as Roger Carletto, 13, missing since Oct. 13.

Director of Public Safety Arthur L. Josephs said that Rosenblum was charged with homicide on information given them by Juan Rivera Aponte, 45, a farm hand employed by Rosenblum.

Tuskegee Negroes Call for 'Pilgrimage'

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—A hymn-singing meeting of Tuskegee Negroes last night heard speakers, including visiting Montgomery bus boycott leaders, carefully explain that the failure of Tuskegee Negroes to patronize stores here for more than a week is no organized boycott.

At the same time a "prayer pilgrimage" was called for to the state capitol in Montgomery, where a bill virtually abolishing voting by Tuskegee Negroes awaits only the signature of Governor Folsom before becoming law.

Charles G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, told the mass meeting that "properly informed" Negroes would know what to do without being told.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery told the audience, "You are not seeking to put stores downtown out of business, but seeking to put justice into business."

Rev. King was president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and one of 90 indicted for violating a state anti-boycott law. He was fined \$500 and costs and his conviction is before the Alabama Court of Appeals. Others are awaiting trials.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Association, told the rally, "The 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery are with you in this struggle."

The prayer pilgrimage to rescind the legislative measure sponsored by Sen. Sam Engelhardt was called for by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

Under the bill, passed by both houses, the city limits of Tuskegee are gerrymandered to exclude predominantly Negro residential areas. Its provisions would leave only a dozen or more of the 420 Negro voters in Tuskegee qualified to vote, and would affect none of the 600 white voters.

Governor Folsom has until July 12 to sign the bill. Its sponsors, Sen. Engelhardt, is executive secretary of the Alabama Association of White Citizens Councils. Engelhardt has announced he is considering a companion measure which would do away with Macon county, in which Tuskegee is located, and divide it among five surrounding counties.

John Service Reinstated By Court to Job

WASHINGTON, July 3 — Federal Judge James W. Morris today officially reinstated John Stewart Service to a State Department job from which he was fired six years ago.

But Alfred Scanlan, Service's attorney, said the diplomat has not decided whether he wants to return to work at the Department and is discussing this now with Department officials.

Morris did not award Service any back pay. Scanlan said Service plans a separate suit to recover the difference between his salary in private business since his discharge and what he would have received at the state department—a difference of some \$18,000.

The Supreme Court ruled on June 17 that former Secretary of State Dean Acheson violated his Department's own regulations when he fired Service on Dec. 14, 1951, after a civil service review board questioned Service's loyalty.

New Tiny Fiats

ROME, Italy, July 3.—The Fiat autoworks will produce tiny, two-cylinder automobiles at the date of 450 a day starting in September, company officials said today.

The new, two-passenger car, to be called the Fiat 500, may be purchased in Italy for \$800, the company announced.

HOFFA FAILS IN MISTRIAL MOVE AT BRIBERY TRIAL

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Federal Judge Burnita S. Matthews denied today a defense motion for a mistrial in the conspiracy-bribery case against Teamsters vice-president Jimmy Hoffa.

The defense based its motion on a charge that the predominantly Negro jury had been influenced by testimony of John Cye Cheasty, the Government's star witness, about his role last year as an investigator in Florida racial problems.

The defense contended that Cheasty was permitted to "paint himself as a fearless crusader" for Negro rights.

Judge Matthews dismissed the motion, then summoned the jurors to the courtroom to advise

them not to give any consideration to the racial issue. She said it was "not related to this case" and the jurors were not prejudiced for or against any person as a result of the testimony.

Cheasty's testimony stemmed from a question by Edward Bennett Williams, Hoffa's attorney, as to whether Cheasty used fictitious names when employed by the city of Tallahassee to "break" a Negro bus boycott and to "investigate" the NAACP.

Cheasty denied that he had anything to do with any NAACP investigation. He said he negotiated a settlement of the bus boycott that eliminated the "color line."

Ousted Motormen Reject Aid by TWU

The five motormen fired after the wildcat subway strike on June 14, 1956, whose ouster was upheld Monday by the Appellate Division, have turned down an offer by the Transport Workers Union to help them fight for their jobs.

The motormen are leaders of the Motormen's Benevolent Association, which has been trying to win recognition away from the TWU. According to the TWU Express, each of the motormen received a letter signed by Daniel Gilmartin, vice-president of local 100, TWU, reiterating the longstanding willingness to aid the five against the Transit Authority. The letter read in part:

"We said then as we say today—that you were the unwitting victims of a vicious mob which was organized among supervisory elements in the TA? Despite all the promises made to you and your associates by this supervisory gang, you were left holding the bag."

The TWU Express reported that the five motormen turned down the offer contained in the letter.

The five motormen are Theodore Loos, Edward J. Gorevan, Jack Roth, Felix Vazquez, and

George Vaupel. According to Gilmartin, Vaupel proposed to him that a separate TW local be set up of motormen. Gilmartin turned this down, repeating the union's stand for one industrial union for the city's 35,000 subway and bus employees.

The Appellate Division, while upholding the TA's firing of these five motormen, revoked the suspensions of four of 21 other motormen who took part in the stoppage.

The court also ruled that the suspended motormen should have been fined no more than 30 days pay instead of the 60 days they lost.

The MBA carried the court fight for the motormen.

The TWU contract with the Authority is due to expire Dec. 31. The MBA and other "splinter" groups are demanding craft elections, while the TWU wants an industry-wide poll to determine union representation.

PLANTS STRETCH HOLIDAY SHUTDOWNS TO WEEK OR 2

Many companies are shutting down for four days over the holidays, with hundreds of thousands of workers to get an entire week, or two weeks off but without pay, reports in business publications indicate.

The gigantic cutback will to some extent because it is mingled with the holiday spirit and July heat. In a number of cases companies under vacation clause contracts are asking their employees to take their vacation during the shutdown. But it is the hundreds of thousands without such contracts who will suffer the loss of a week's work or two weeks' pay.

The Wall Street Journal's survey disclosed that three out every four southern cotton mills and 84 percent of the synthetic cloth mills will be down for a week. The paper says 42 percent of the synthetic plants and some of the cot-

ton mills will be closed the following week, too.

The Southern plants of American Tobacco and Philip Morris will also close for a week.

There will be a widespread shutdown Friday, WSJ's survey of major cities indicated. Nothing is said of pay for that day.

The auto industry, already operating considerably below capacity, will observe a four-day shutdown generally. But many plants will shut down for longer periods to bring "production in line with orders." Friday will be payless for the auto workers.

The Buick division of General Motors closed down yesterday not to reopen until July 15. International Harvester's Construction equipment division in Chicago will also close Friday because of "excessive inventory."

LABOR'S EDITORIAL ON U. S. SUPREME COURT'S RULING

"LABOR," weekly organ of the powerful railroad unions, hailed the Supreme Court's recent civil liberties' rulings in an editorial titled, "An Eloquent Defense of Individual Rights."

The text of this significant editorial follows:

An Eloquent Defense Of Individual Rights

Arguments are still raging in Congress and elsewhere over the implications of last week's U. S. Supreme Court decisions in several free speech cases—particularly in the case of John T. Watkins, a union organizer who had been called before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Watkins, now anti-Communist testified freely. At no time did he take refuge in the Fifth Amendment. He answered all questions put to him about his own past associations with persons he knew to be Communists, but declined to "finger" some who, he felt, may long since have abandoned Communism. He contended he might do an injustice to them—and, besides, he voiced doubt that this matter was pertinent to the inquiry. Nevertheless, he was convicted of contempt charges, but he appealed to the Supreme Court.

As reported in LABOR last week, his stand was upheld in a trail-blazing 6-to-1 decision by the top court. The decision was written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, former Republican governor of California and an Eisenhower appointee to the tribunal. In substance, it declared that congressional investigations must be related to legislation and cannot be mere witch-hunts. It placed curbs on the arbitrary exercise of such inquisitorial power.

In the course of the opinion, Chief Justice Warren delivered an eloquent defense of individual rights as safeguarded by the Constitution. Such defense needs to be made time and again—particularly in view of the excesses committed during the dismal era of McCarthyism and by small-bore McCarthyites since then.

"The power of Congress to conduct investigations is inherent in the legislative process," Warren declared. "That power is broad . . . but it is not unlimited. There is no general authority to expose the private affairs of individuals without justification in terms of the functions of Congress. Investigations conducted solely for the personal aggrandizement of the investigators or to punish those investigated are indefensible.

"Abuse of the investigative process may imperceptibly lead to abridgement of protected freedoms. . . . When forced revelations concern matters that are unorthodox, unpopular or even hateful to the general public, the reaction in the life of the witnesses may be disastrous.

"This effect is even more harsh when it is past beliefs, expressions or associations that are disclosed, and are judged by current standards rather than those contemporary with the matters exposed.

"We have no doubt that there is no Congressional power to expose for the sake of exposure. The public is, of course, entitled to be informed concerning the workings of its government. That cannot be inflated into a general power to expose where the predominant result can only be an invasion of the private rights of individuals."

Many conservative as well as progressive members of Congress hailed the decision; so did many leading newspapers. Perhaps its meaning was best expressed by the Washington Post when it termed the ruling "a landmark in the long struggle to keep Americans free from oppressive and arbitrary governmental power."

As a postscript, LABOR is happy to note that this "landmark" was laid down by a Chief Justice who was a railroad worker in his youth and whose father, also a railroader, felt the lash of arbitrary power exercised by mighty railroad managements in the West when unionism was in its swaddling clothes.

Warren's father was discharged and blacklisted because he dared help champion the right of rail workers to organize back in the 1890s. That arrogant crushing of individual rights by private managements has since been curbed; surely, then, there should be similar restraints on agencies of the government which represents us all.

The nation's security must be protected to the fullest extent, and it can be protected without permitting headline-seeking congressmen to trample on individual rights which are the bulwark of our democracy.

EARLY ACTION SEEN TO EASE TERMS ON FHA HOMES

WASHINGTON, July 3—President Eisenhower is expected to sign the new housing bill lowering FHA down payments late next week, it was learned today.

But Government and business leaders expressed doubt that the bill will make it any easier for the average American to buy a new home—at least for the time being.

They predicted the new law will have little or no effect on the "tight money" market—the source of the mortgage fund shortage.

As approved by Congress the bill closely follows recommendations made by the Administration for lowering FHA down payments, but it is not the Administration's bill.

The measure leaves down payment reductions up to FHA commissioner Norman P. Mason. But Administration sources predicted

that once the bill is signed by Eisenhower, Mason will follow through quickly with the acts necessary to put them into effect.

Present FHA requirements call for a down payment of 5 percent on the part of the down payment in excess of that figure up to \$20,000.

3,900 at Dodge Face Long Layoff

HAMTRAMCK — Some 3900 Dodge Main workers will be laid off July 8 for an indefinite period, which means late next fall. The DeSoto plant will close its W. Warren at Wyoming for two weeks starting last Monday. Some 2800 out of a total force of 5,500 will be idled.

We have learned that the Dodge foundry will start cutting back this week, which means more layoffs. The reason: "cutbacks to balance production with inventories." In other words they aren't selling

How Much Brain Does a Man Need?

By DELOS SMITH
(United Press Science Editor)

A man who lived 76 years in good physical and mental health was missing a part of his brain, according to physicians who investigated the unusual case.

The brain segment had been missing all his life, evidently, for there was no trace of it. Existing knowledge of such matters indicated the brain part simply had failed to develop (for unknown reasons) during the fourth month of his prenatal life when it should have developed.

This accidental discovery has renewed a very old scientific argument over how much of a brain a human being needs in order to move about, think, behave, and "feel within what science calls 'normal limits.' The newest conclusion drawn from the newest incident is that a human being can do all those things without a corpus callosum.

The corpus callosum is a structure of nerve fibers which connects the two hemispheres of the brain. Merely to look at one would cause you to think it essential for

brain function if not for life. Indeed, ancient anatomists were enough impressed to call it "the seat of the soul."

Drs. Ursula T. Slager, Alma B. Kelly, and John A. Wagner of Baltimore were impressed by its absence in a man who had lived so many years without giving any indication of having less than a whole brain. They found that the first such case was discovered in 1812, and since then there have been 123 more proven after death and reported in "the literature."

Of these persons with incomplete brains, only 23 had given no sign during life of their deficiency. The new case was the 16th of it being found in an adult who in life had been apparently normal. Previous anatomical explorers were unable to make anything hard and fast out of what it might mean to have no corpus callosum.

One group said a definite set of symptoms should be produced by the absence. A second group said three would have to be malfunctions of brain and nervous system but they didn't know what the malfunctions might be. The third group said if the lack of this brain

part contaminated brain function, the contamination was not detectable.

Drs. Slager, Kelly, and Wagner sided with the third group.

"The function of the corpus callosum is apparently such that an adult can well live without this structure, compensating for its absence and living a perfectly normal life with normal intelligence and motor performance," they reported.

They noted that in many previous cases idiocy, mental retardation, epilepsy, inability to concentrate, and disturbed nerve functioning, have gone along with the lack of a corpus callosum.

These, they suggested, were due to other defects in brain and other nervous structure that were "associated" with the absence of the part but were not due to the part being absent.

Dr. Wagner is professor of neuropathology, University of Maryland School of Medicine. Drs. Slager and Kelly are pathologists at Sinai Hospital, Baltimore. They reported to the New England Journal of Medicine.

PRAVDA

(Continued from Page 1)

Referring to the period before the 1956 Communist Party Congress ordained an end to Stalinism, Pravda noted that "some people not justifying the trust in them were expelled from central committee membership."

In this period, it said, "the activity of a number of party organizations and individuals including even the activities of central committee members were severely criticized at the Plenum's (Congress's) Central Committee."

In its editorial, Pravda said significantly:

"There are not and cannot be individuals in the party who by virtue of their high posts would be protected from criticism of their mistakes and insufficiencies. This would contradict the spirit of a Marxist-Leninist Party."

"The central committee boldly discusses and criticizes any leaders of the party and government, regardless of who they are, if they commit errors in their work, and the central committee takes decisive measures against any individuals if their actions and deeds contradict the party's line."

"The 20th Congress noted in particular that the central committee spoke out in good time against attempts to deviate from the general line of the party, preferential development of heavy industry, as well as against confusions on questions of building socialism in our country and some other theoretical questions."

Pravda, which speaks with the full authority of the top Communist leadership, presented the lengthy and important theoretical piece in two sections on the front page and inside of today's issue.

The Communist Party editorial said the practice of condemning deviations doesn't preclude discussion and continuous exchange of opinions on various subjects between party members.

It noted, however, that "the party is not a discussion club but a fighting political organization."

It declared the party would not allow factionalism and anti-Leninist tendencies to arise within its ranks.

At the same time, the editorial said there are still dogmatists "who would like to turn the party back to incorrect methods of leadership which were condemned at the 20th Congress (in February, 1956)."

It indicated that the Party opposes these people as well as those inclined to excessive free discussion.

Moscow Radio broadcast a lengthy account of the editorial.

Probe Assault By 4 GIs on German Girl

FRANKFURT, Germany, July 3.—Four U. S. soldiers suspected of an assault on a 19-year-old German girl in a camping ground about 31 miles from here are being questioned by U. S. military police, the Third Armored Division said today.

Military authorities said they were investigating reports that the four men entered the camp-site at Giessen in darkness early Monday morning, tore down the tent in which the girl was sleeping, and attempted to assault her.

The girl's fiancé, with whom she was making a motorcycle tour, stabbed one of the soldiers, and another German civilian fired a gas pistol in the face of a second GI, U. S. and German police reports said.

Neither of the men was seriously injured, an Army spokesman said.

Only 24 hours earlier, a 34-year-old German stenographer told police she had been attacked by eight to 10 American airmen while she was swimming at 3 a.m. in a sand-pit near Frankfurt. Two airmen are being questioned by U.S. air police.

Cement Strikers Reach 12,000

The strike of cement workers spreading across the country grew to involve more than 12,000 members of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers in 60 plants, Felix Jones, the union's president, said yesterday.

Missouri Portland Cement, St. Louis, employing about 600 workers, joined Marquette Portland Cement Co. of Cleveland. The largest of the companies affected, with all its 19 Lehigh Valley, Pa., plants down, is the Lehigh Valley Portland Cement Co.

No major struck firms has scheduled negotiation with the union. It is a foregone conclusion that such firms would have to agree to pattern set by Marquette for that firm's 2,000 workers.

Meanwhile, building contractors are watching anxiously for fear building operations would soon be affected.

IKE

(Continued from Page 1)

Osker in the same category as any tourist.

• Favored giving the Defense Secretary power to put procurement and supply activities of the armed forces under a central official.

• Referred a reporter to yesterday's comment by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles about the proposal of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) that this nation back Algeria in its struggle for independence from France. Dulles said that Algeria is primarily a French problem, and that if Kennedy wants to do something about Colonialism he should concentrate on the wind behind the "iron curtain". The President said that the U.S. role of world leadership requires that this nation try to understand both sides in controversies such as the French-Algerian dispute instead of lining up with one of them. He said the U.S. must try to be decent to all and not take sides.

• Opposed making it mandatory that any future telecast in this country by Communist leaders be submitted in advance to the Secretary of State and head of the Central Intelligence Agency. He said a restriction of this nature would align us with countries which control the press at the expense of its freedom.

• Said he hopes Government spending in the current fiscal year will not exceed his January estimate of \$71,800,000,000. He said the Administration is trying to cut it.

• Obviously irked, he denied any implications that the administration is shooting from the hip in its disarmament proposals. He said the proposals have been the result of long study and consultations with U.S. allies.

• Said if it is not helpful to peace in the Middle East for Russia to give submarines to Egypt.

• Said that he appointed Arnold Jones of the Budget Bureau as a new member of the TVA board because he believed he was the best and most capable and disinterested man he could find for the job. He said Jones answered affirmatively when asked whether he is sympathetic to the TVA principles, as required by the law.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New York, Inc., 22 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Subscription Rates: Daily Worker only \$4.00 57.00 \$12.00 (Except Foreign) (Postage Paid) Daily Worker & Worker 4.75 6.00 12.00 The Worker 4.00 5.00 12.00

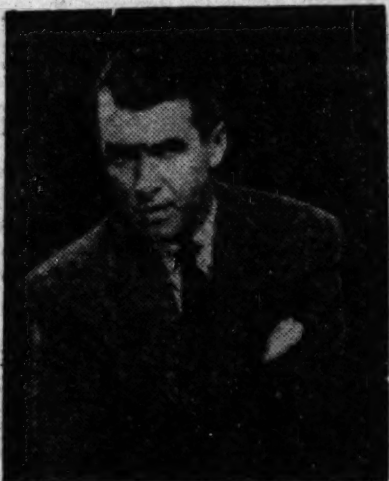
Alan Max is on vacation. His column will resume shortly.

A Flock of New Films Open in Neighborhoods

THE GREAT MAN: Important for its revelations of the inner workings of our merchandising economy and what it does to potentially decent human beings. Screenplay by Al Morgan. Directed by Jose Ferrer. The cast includes Jose Ferrer, Julie London, Dean Jagger and Ed Wynn.

THIS COULD BE THE NIGHT: A pretty New England school teacher goes to work on a bunch of tough, uneducated night club people. Light entertainment of a heartwarming brand. With Jean Simmons, Paul Douglas and Anthony Franciosa.

THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS: Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic excitingly filmed in color. People who have never been able to stomach Lindbergh's reactionary ideas will find it difficult however to believe in James Stewart's portrayal of the pilot. For Stewart is an accomplished actor of much charm and his charm here is huge. In fact it does not correspond to what is known to many people about Lindbergh himself. Nonetheless the excitement and suspense is considerable and its beauty pictorially and in terms of the human spirit is genuine.



JAMES STEWART

BACHELOR PARTY: Another good movie by the author of 'Marty.' Once again Paddy Chayevsky deals with the essential loneliness of people and their need for love. At one point, however, the story seems to go out of its way to assure audiences that he is no radical. He projects a stereotyped party which he falsely identifies with a group of Greenwich Village 'communists.' Stunning performances are contributed by Don Murray, E. C. Marshall, Jack Warden, Philip Abbott and Carolyn Jones.

RED BALLOON: A marvellous French fantasy about an affectionate big red balloon that attaches itself to a wonderful small boy and follows him around the streets of Montmartre, a workingclass section of Paris. The death of the balloon is quite moving. One feels as though a human being is suffering and dying. Then the director, Albert Lamorisse caps his artful little film with a sequence of unexcelled lyricism. At the precise moment of the red balloon's demise, all the balloons in Paris, of every color, size and shape, leave the hands of little boys and girls and fly across the city to the spot where the young boy is mourning the loss of his inseparable companion. Joyously, they surround the child and ascend with him to the skies. The Red Balloon shares a double-bill with The Lost Continent, a superbly photographed but poorly written documentary about Sumatra, Baki, Borneo and other sections of Indonesia.

THE NAKED EYE: The fun and art of photography is celebrated in Louis Clyde Stoumet's fascinating 70-minute documentary. It delves into the history of photography and pays tribute to the pioneers and the creative artists in this field. Its final reels are devoted to an appreciation of the work of Edward Weston, a photographer of genius who uses his camera like a microscope to probe the hidden lines, curves and forms of inanimate objects. Weston sees beauty in such things as green peppers, toadstools and cactus plants, but he is also a distinguished explorer of the human face and sky and the land and sea. The Weston story is enhanced by a narration which has dignity and true feeling. It is beautifully spoken by Raymond Massey. The music score which Elmer Bernstein did for the whole film also has exceptional qualities.

GARMENT JUNGLE: A crackling good story of the ILCWU's attempt to organize the tiny minority of non-union and gangster protected shops in the garment industry, though at times the real sorry has to dig its way up through thick gobs of hokum. When it is on the ball, however, and telling the story of how the union in the mid-40s fought the return of the gang terrorism that prevailed in garment during the heyday of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter and Jacob (Currah) Shapiro in the 30s, 'Garment Jungle' packs a wallop. Part of its power stems from its being shot in the streets and in the offices and shops of New York's garment-area. With Lee Cobb, Robert Loggia, Gia Scala.

THE RAINMAKER: This enjoyable and very human story is saying that life without hope and without dreams is as barren as land which dries up when there's no rain. Superbly acted by Katharine Hepburn, with an assist from Burt Lancaster.

THE WAYWARD BUS: One of John Steinbeck's least consequential (and most unpleasant) novels has been made into a fairly acceptable film through the combined efforts of screenwriter Ivan Moffat and producer Charles Brackett. In the novel (and in film) there are casual couplings: the unhappy bus driver and a maladjusted girl student; the stag party entertainer (female) and a traveling salesman; the pimply faced juvenile and his teen-age girl friend. The difference between the Steinbeck original and the film that has been made from it, is that the writer, producer and director have made these people into something resembling human beings with human motivations. The cast includes Dan Dailey, Jaynes Mansfield, Joan Collins, Betty Lou Keim, Doris Pollock. A very nice performance is contributed by newcomer Rick Jason as the Mexican-Irish bus driver. He has a genuine melancholy streak that make his temporary disaffection from his wife understandable.

NANA: Emil Zola would never recognize his creation in the French film of the same name, but he would be sure to accept it as a fine piece of entertainment, with a splendid recreation of the period of Napoleon III and an incisive indictment of the corruption of the last days of the French empire.

LUST FOR LIFE: Van Gogh's passion for life and art comes through in Norman Corwin's screenplay. It is for the most part a richly mature study of a creative artist in a hostile society. Superb

Gene Debs on the 4th

John Reed was a founder of the Communist Party of the U.S. and the most brilliant journalist of his day. He wrote this vivid piece about the great Socialist Eugene Debs in 1918 a few months before the end of World War I. Both Reed and Debs had a profound hatred of war and the evils that led to it. Both used their superb talents in the fight for a just society in which peace could grow.

By John Reed

"What'll it be, Mr. Sparks?" asked the drug-clerk, with the familiarity of common citizenship in Terre Haute, Indiana, and the respect due to a successful politician.

"Cimme a nut sundae, George," said the lawyer, who lived around the corner on Sycamore Street. Sparks is not his real name. He was dressed up in a new gray suit, adorned with a small American flag, buttons of the First and Third Liberty loans, and a Red Cross emblem. "Reg'lar Fourth o' July weather, hey George?"

Through the windows of the drug-store Eighth Street looked extremely animated; with families trooping toward the center of the town, flags askant in children's hands, mother and pa in holiday attire and sweating freely; with patriarchal automobiles of neighboring farmers, full of starched youngsters and draped with bunting. Faintly came the sound of an occasional firecracker, and the thin strains of martial music from the parade. A hot, sticky wind blew occasional puffs of yellow dust up the street.

"Yes, we got a spell of heat all right," responded George. "We're going to close the store pretty soon and go up town to see the parade." He scooped ice cream and went on gossiping. "They say Gene Debs has got arrested up to Cleveland."

Everyone in the place stopped talking and looked up.

"Yes, said the lawyer in a satisfied tone. "Ye-e-es, I guess from what the papers say Gene stepped over the line this time. I guess they'll shut him up now."

An old man in a stiff white shirt, with gray whiskers sticking out of a shrewd, smooth-shaven face, looked up from a table in the corner.

"Do ye think they're agoin' to put Gene in jail?" he queried, a little anxiously.

"He'll have to pay the penalty of breakin' the law just the same as other folks," answered Sparks, virtuously. "If he's agoin' to make trouble for the govment, trouble is what he'll get. This ain't any time to talk socialism."

George paused in his concoction of a milk shake. "You know Hank, the policeman; well he was in here last night, and he says Gene Debs ought to be locked up twenty-five years ago."

There were mutters of approval at this.

"It's bad for the town," an-



EUGENE DEBS

nounced Mr. Sparks. "Why with all the money Gene Debs has made out on the Chautauqua, he ain't bought a single Liberty bond..."

A raw-boned, brick-colored youth who sat with two giggling girls in muslin finery, spoke out fiercely:

"I bet the Kaiser would give him the Iron Cross if he ever heard about Gene Debs!"

The old man with the chin-whiskers mildly intervened.

"We-e-ell, that's goin' a leetle strong," he remarked. "Everybody knows Gene Debs. He ain't no traitor, Gene ain't. Only jest a trifle flighty, that's all's a matter with Gene Debs..."

Everybody knows Gene Debs in Terre Haute. Sixty-two years ago he was born in Terre Haute, of parents who came to America from Alsace. Gene's father was of upper middle-class family, and owned mills in Colmar. He fell in love with a girl who worked in one of his mills, and renounced his heritage to marry her. They came to Indiana as immigrants, and lived through hells of poverty...

This was all before 1870. But old man Debs never admitted that Alsace could be German. On his tombstone he had engraved, "Born at Colmar, Alsace, FRANCE."

Gene, his father, and his mother went through their political and economic evolution together. Together Gene and his father voted for the Greenback Party, then for



JOHN REED

the Populists... and that way, the characteristically American way, Gene Debs and his father and mother came to socialism...

Terre Haute is a rich little country town in the Hoosier land, where Eugene Field came from, and James Whitcomb Riley, and a whole raft of novelists and poets. Going through that country on the train I can never resist the feeling that after all, this is real America. Trim villages, white farmhouses set in trees, fields of tasseled corn; shallow rivers flowing between earthen banks, little rolling hills spotted with lazy cows, barelegged children; the church spires, and graveyards of New England, transported hither by Protestant folk, mellowed and grown more spacious by contact with the South and West; rural school houses, and everywhere hideous and beloved monuments commemorating the Civil War; locusts jarring in the sycamores, an almost overwhelming fertility rioting in the blank earth, steaming in the procreative heat of flat-country summer, and distilling a local sweetness that is distinctively American—sentimental and humorous.

The Middle West, with its tradition of settled, country-living folk, and behind that, the romance of the Civil War, and still further back, the epos of the race moving West and conquering...

Here lives Gene Debs, authentic kin of Field and Riley, American, Middle Western, shrewd, tender-hearted, eloquent and indomitable. When I was a small boy my conception of Uncle Sam was just what I found Gene Debs to be—and I'm not at all sure my instinct was wrong.

It was on the Fourth of July that Art Young and I went to Terre Haute to see Gene. Barely a month before, the terrible rumor had gone round, chilling all our hearts—"Gene Debs is going back on the party!" That lie he nailed in the ringing statement published in the New York Call... Then came his tour through the middle

(Continued on Page 7)

acting by Kirk Douglas as Van Gogh. The film is at its best when it is showing us color reproductions of Van Gogh's masterpieces and in the scenes in Paris where we get a glimpse of some of the debates around art with Georges Seurat claiming that art is an abstract science in which everything can be worked out with mathematical accuracy and Van Gogh insisting that art must have its roots among the people. The beautiful relationship Van Gogh had with his younger brother Theo, an art dealer—one of the few in the Paris of his day who gave a break to the younger men—is exceptionally well handled. The film's treatment of the Van Gogh-Paul Gauguin relationship leaves much to be desired. There is an over-emphasis of the personal story of Van Gogh. The essential story of this immortal artist is in the growth of his art not in the enumeration of his miseries. Especially his development during the last few years of his short life when he produced hundreds of canvases, painted with tremendous concentration under the most adverse conditions. There is no case in the entire history of art, said a leading art critic, where a man covered in four years such a development as Van Gogh spanned from 1896 to 1890 in France. Nonetheless, an important piece of Hollywood film-making.

THE FORTY FIRST: A well constructed Soviet movie of the Russian Civil War of 1919-21. There are challenging ideas in the story—an imaginatively done tale of tender and poetic love intermingled with violent political quarrels between a lovely Soviet woman and a handsome White Guard officer who is her prisoner. Oleg Strizhenov and Isolda Isvitskaya who play these roles are the most interesting new screen personalities seen here in Soviet films in quite some years.—D.O. and D.P.

Jazz at the Stadium



Famed jazz pianist George Shearing, whose Quintet joins forces with Louis Armstrong and his "All-Stars" and Erroll Garner and his Trio for Stadium Concerts' annual Jazz Jamboree at Lewisohn Stadium on Saturday evening, July 6.

On July 4, 1776 Congress Proclaimed

'All Men Are Created Equal'

BY THE SUMMER of 1776 when the American Revolutionary War had been going on for more than a year, the majority of the delegates to the Second Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia had come to favor independence. On June 7, Richard Henry Lee, chairman of the Virginia delegation, moved a resolution declaring the colonies, to be free and independent states.

Congress then appointed a committee to draft the document, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. The major share of the work fell to Jefferson.

On July 4, Congress proclaimed the Declaration, although the delegates did not begin to sign it until Aug. 2.

The Declaration is based primarily on the "natural rights" philosophy of the British bourgeois-democratic revolution, with some modifications which originated in the New World.

We reprint here excerpts from the Declaration:

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the cause which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

THE history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

HE HAS refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

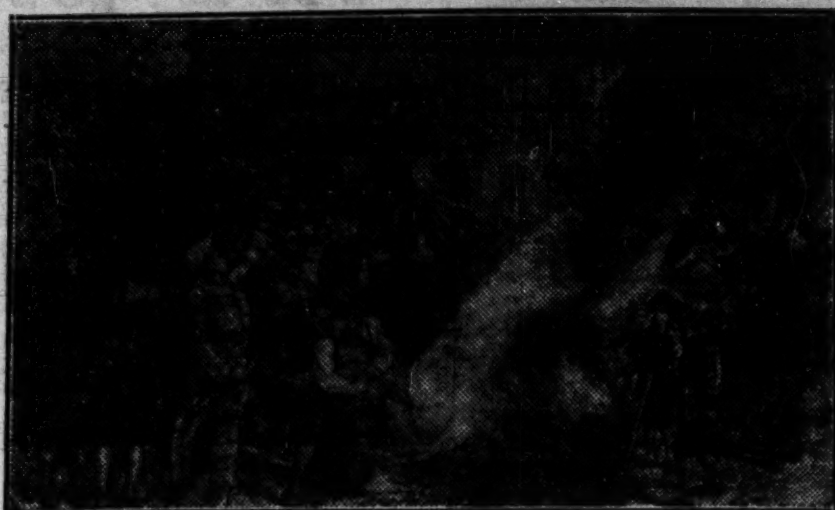
HE HAS refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

HE HAS dissolved Representative House repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

HE HAS erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation; For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these



New York's first Independence Day celebration—1776. King George's coat of arms was carried from the court room and burned as the crowd cheered.

States; For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world; For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent; For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury; For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

HE HAS plundered our seas, ravished our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Stadium's Porgy

A new Porgy will make his debut as the hero of George Gershwin's folk opera when a concert version of "Porgy and Bess" highlights Stadium Concerts' 27th annual George Gershwin program tomorrow, Thursday. He is Lawrence Winters, popular leading baritone of the New York City Opera Company, who will sing the haunting Gershwin tunes with Camilla Williams as Bess.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

Baseball: Dodgers-Pirates doubleheader (9) 1:25 p.m.

Yankees-Red Sox doubleheader (11) 1:25

News (2) 7

Dodgers Scoreboard (9) 7:20

Dinah Shore Show (4) 7:30

NBC News (4) 7:45

Groucho Marx Show (4) 8. Repeat Climax (2) 8:30: False Witness with Eddie Bracken, Agnes Moorhead

Danny Thomas (7) 9

Movie: The Man I Married (13) 9 Playhouse 90—The Country Husband with Frank Lovejoy, Barbara Hale (2) 9:30 to 11. Repeat.

Night Show—Black Arrow with Louis Hayward, Janet Blair (7) 11:10

RADIO

Baseball: Dodgers-Pirates WMGM 1:25. Doubleheader.

Yankees-Red Sox WINS 1:25. Doubleheader.

MOVIES

12 Angry Men, 68th St. Playhouse Prince and Showgirl, Radio City Island in the Sun, Roxy Gold of Naples, Apollo 42nd The Forty-First, Cameo, Bachelor Party, Loew's theatres Naked Eye, and 12 Angry Men, Fifth Ave. Cinema Nana, Little Carnegie Lust for Life, Loew's Metropolitan Bklyn. Wayward Bus, RKO Theatres La Strada, 52nd St. Translux Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli.

Face in the Crowd, Globe

DRAMA

Simply Heavenly, 150 W. 85th. Visit To a Small Planet, Booth Career, Actor's Playhouse No Time For Sergeants, Alvin Lil Abner, St. James Purple Dust, Cherry Lane A Hole in the Head, Plymouth Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes Good King Charles, Downtown Bells Are Ringing, Shubert My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.

Sun Sending Earth A July 4 Greeting

ISLE OF CAPRI, Italy, July 3 — Swedish astronomy Professor Yngve Ohman reported today that one of the largest eruptions ever recorded on the surface of the sun took place this morning.

Ohman, head of a Swedish observatory installed in Capri for the geophysical year, said the sunspot eruption started at 8:22 A.M. (3:22 A.M. EDT).

In The Worker This Weekend

- Fallout in California Town Cuts Every Person's Life 6½ Hours, by Steve Murdock
- If You're over 45, Are You Washed up? by Edmund E. Scott
- Hungary's Economy in Rapid Comeback
- Steel Price Hike Shows Who's Guilty, by George Morris
- Contradictions in a Socialist Society, by Mao Tse-tung
- NAACP Convention Turns Attention to Right to Vote, by Abner W. Berry
- Review of "Island in the Sun," by Jack Greenstein
- Liberty's Foes Map Law to Save Informer System, by Simon W. Gerson

Gene Debs on the 4th

(Continued from Page 6) arrested Genel! They've people said everywhere, with a shock, a feeling of pity, of affection, of rage. Nothing that has happened in the United States this year has stirred so many people just this way. The long sentences given to conscientious objectors, the suppression of the Socialist press, the indictment of editors, lecturers, Socialist officials under the Espionage and Sedition Acts—people didn't seem to be deeply moved by these things; but the arrest and indictment of Gene Debs—of Gene Debs as a traitor to his country! That was like a slap in the face to thousands of simple people—many of them not Socialists at all—who had heard him speak and therefore loved him. Not to mention the hundreds he has personally befriended, helped or even saved from every sort of evil . . .

"Gene Debs arrested! Our Genel That's going too far!" It appears that Allan Benson had come out with a piece in the paper criticizing the authorities for arresting Debs at the moment when he was "just on the point of going over to the National Party!" Sitting there in his darkened sitting room, with the busts of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Bob Ingersoll just behind him, he chuckled over Mr. Benson's perspicacity. I couldn't help seeing a ludicrous mental picture of Gene Debs in the company of pious Prohibition preachers and Socialist renegades. "Cheap skates," was Gene's dismissal of the whole tribe.

He was in bed when we arrived, but insisted on getting up. Not very well, his wife said; had not been well a whole year. How gaunt and tall he was, how tired his long burned-up body looked; and yet with what a consuming inward radiance he came forward and greeted us, holding both his hands on ours, looking at us so eagerly, as if his affection for us was so deep . . . We felt wrapped in Gene Debs' affection. I had never met him, but I had heard him speak. How from that body and soul then he had poured out vitality, flaming across all his time, warmth and courage and belief!

Now he was older, more ravaged by the strain of giving and fighting; but his smile was still as delighted, and his sympathy as wonderful, and the tides of his indomitable ability at the service of anyone . . .

(To be concluded tomorrow)

RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1) a conclusion this year, and to have found no dissent.

Other Republicans reported he also outlined plans for dealing with the filibuster. It was said GOP Senators will be divided into four groups when the Senate reaches the expected point of round-the-clock sessions.

One group would be allowed to go home to catch up on sleep. The others would be napping in cloak-rooms or in their offices to be on hand for roll-calls needed to keep the Senate in session. They will need the help of northern and western Democrats backing civil rights to muster the necessary quorums.

The GOP also will assign teams to watch the Senate floor during speeches to guard against surprise moves.

Some legislation may be allowed through the Senate during the first week of "debate," such as a bill limiting disclosure of FBI files. But when the filibuster really settles in and all-night sessions are ordered—possibly by the end of next week—civil rights advocates are unlikely to permit much legislation to come up that would in effect help the filibuster.

This may mean shelving major administration bills until next year such as postal rate increases, school construction, and easing Federal regulation of natural gas prices. It also will probably result in pigeonholing for this year proposals to ban status-of-forces treaties, the Bricker amendment and other measures.

The talkathon is expected to last several weeks—some guess five to six—and prolong the current Congress session until about Labor Day, a month overtime.

GOP

(Continued from Page 1) many independent candidates this year as a means of pressure on the Wagner Administration.

The GOP skipped over a nomination in Harlem's 21st district, now represented by Councilman Earl Brown. Brown, a Democrat, was endorsed by the Republicans in 1949 and 1953. But GOP headquarters insisted that failure to name a candidate yesterday did not imply another endorsement for Brown, the only Negro Councilman. They said a nomination would be made Monday.

For the 23rd, Washington Heights-Inwood, district, the GOP nominee is Anthony Gonzalez, a 30-year old member of the UAW who is studying law at night. He works in an aircraft factory in New Jersey, and is apparently unknown politically. Born in Lower Harlem, his mother is Puerto Rican and father Cuban. His nomination is likely to stir considerable interest because lack of political representation is a sore point with the large Puerto Rican population in New York.

He will oppose Samuel Davis, Democratic incumbent.

Other GOP Councilmanic nominees include Richard C. Welden, an attorney, to oppose Democratic incumbent John J. Merli in East and Lower Harlem; Henry Del Russo to oppose Councilman Samuel Weiss on the lower east side; and Richard M. Marshall to oppose Democratic candidate Louis Okin in the Chelsea-Lincoln Square area.

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Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Thursday, July 4, 1957

Braves Get Top All-Star Call From Alston

Walt Alston chose five Milwaukee players on his National League All-Star team today, and his selections ought to please everyone because he frankly admits bowing to the judgment of both fans and the seven other managers in the circuit.

Two of the Milwaukee players Alston chose were left-handed pitcher Warren Spahn, who might start against the American League in St. Louis, July 9, and right-hander Lew Burdette. The other Braves he selected were infielders Eddie Mathews, Johnny Logan and Red Schoendienst.

"I tried to go along with the fans' voting as much as I could," explained the Dodger manager, who piloted the National Leagueurs to a 7-3 victory in Washington last year. "And I leaned heavily on the suggestion of the other managers as far as the pitchers were concerned."

The other pitchers Alston named to the team were southpaws Curt Simmons of the Phillies and Johnny Antonelli of the Giants, and right-handers Jack Sanford of the Phils, Larry Jackson of the Cardinals and Clem Labine of his own Brooklyn staff.

"I would have preferred another left-hander," Alston admitted, bearing in mind such left-handed sluggers as Ted Williams, Yogi Berra and Vic Wertz in the American League's starting lineup, "but there was a greater selection of right-handers."

Alston revealed that in his poll of other managers around the league they rated rookie Sanford and Jackson as the two best pitching choices.

Alston also disclosed that such pitchers as Don Newcombe of his own club, Ruben Gomez of the Giants, Robin Roberts of the Phillies, Bob Buhl of the Braves and Turk Lown of the Cubs "just missed" being chosen.

"If I have to use a right-hander," he explained, "I want one whose stuff breaks down. Burdette has great sinking stuff and good control."

In addition to the five Cincinnati players in the starting lineup chosen by the fans—second baseman Johnny Temple, shortstop Roy McMillan, third baseman Don Hoak, left fielder Frank Robinson

and catcher Ed Bailey—Alston also picked outfielder Gus Bell from the Reds.

Bell was one of the three Cincinnati players "dropped" from the starting array last week by commissioner Ford Frick because he felt a last-minute avalanche of Cincinnati votes had resulted in a team of eight Red starters that was not "typical" of a true All-Star team.

First baseman George Grove and outfielder Wally Post also were ruled off by Frick and neither was chosen by Alston.

Along with the five starting Reds, the other three starters will be first baseman Stan Musial of the Cardinals, center fielder Willie Mays of the Giants and right fielder Hank Aaron of the Braves. That means Cincinnati and Milwaukee will dominate the N.L. team with six players apiece. The Reds monopolized the team last year with eight players.

Besides Labine, Brooklyn's relief specialist, Alston named first baseman Gil Hodges and outfielder Gino Cimoli from his own Dodger club.

"I considered Post," Alston said, "but I felt Cimoli has played very well this year and is hitting more than him."

Catchers Hal Smith of the Cardinals and Hank Foiles of the Pirates were selected by Alston behind Bailey, while infielder Ernie Banks of the Cubs and outfielder Wally Moon of the Cards were the Brooklyn pilot's other choices.

"The reason I picked Bell and Moon over (Frank) Thomas of Pittsburgh is because they are left-handed hitters and the right field fence in St. Louis is a rather inviting target," Alston said.

He added that wherever he could, he showed preference for those who had never played in an All-Star game before. In that connection, Burdette, Jackson, Labine, Hoak, Smith, Foiles, Cimoli and Moon will be appearing in their first All-Star game while Mu-

Giles Turns Down New Club Request

George V. McLaughlin, head of a group seeking a third National League baseball franchise for New York City, received a setback today from League president Warren Giles.

In a reply to McLaughlin's informal application for another franchise, Giles said, "our constitution provides for two National League franchises to be located in the city of New York."

There is no definite assurance, Giles said, that either the New York Giants or Brooklyn Dodgers are moving despite considerable speculation about a trek to the West Coast.

"Whether your application should be entertained or acted upon at this time when no National League franchise vacancy exists in New York City is a question," Giles informed McLaughlin.

The National League president said, however, he is advising all member clubs of McLaughlin's proposals "and will no doubt have an expression from them on this question."

McLaughlin immediately asked Giles to cancel permission already granted for the Giants and Dodgers to shift their clubs and to "give us a conditional franchise not operative unless one or more of them shift their franchises out of New York" in the future.

The New York banker, who heads the group hoping to add a new team to be known as the "New Yorkers," said he also has asked commissioner Ford Frick to suggest the conditional franchise be granted.

McLaughlin proposes to float a five-million dollar bond issue to purchase a franchise, have the city build him a stadium in the Borough of Queens on city-owned land, the cost to be repaid out of the club's future funds.

A profit-sharing plan for the players also would be offered.

McLaughlin is the "granddaddy" of the team with a total of 14 All-Star games.

Pittsburgh manager Bobby Bragan and Chicago manager Bob Scheffing were chosen as coaches by Alston.

Herm Wehmeier of the Cards and Dick Littlefield of the Cubs will be the batting practice pitchers and Hobie Landrith of the Cards the batting practice catcher.

The team trainer will be Harold Wendler of the Dodgers.

catchewan six each, Montreal and Toronto five, Edmonton three, and Calgary and Hamilton two each.

Canada also signed its share of All-American players. Three members of the 1956 United Press All-American team foresook pro ball in the States for Canada—guard Bill Glass of Baylor (Saskatchewan), also the first choice of the Detroit Lions; tackle John Witte of Oregon State (Saskatchewan); and Tennessee tailback Johnny Majors (Montreal).

Several other "name" players came close to signing Canadian contracts before deciding to stick with the NFL. Michigan end Ron Kramer had Green Bay and Hamilton bidding against each other before signing with the Packers.

The Montreal Alouettes, who signed such "most wanted" players as Majors, halfback Joel Wells and tackle Billy Hudson of Clemson, and tackle Norm Hamilton of TCU, missed out on several more. Coach Doug (Pea) Walker was the first to sign huge tackle,

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

Rookie Leaders at Mid-Season

With the 1957 major league baseball season poised for the All-Star break, it's a good time to find out who's leading the race for Rookie-of-the-Year awards.

Without too much contemplation it's obvious that at mid-season early season favorites are lagging far behind. As is often the case, a number of untouted frosh prospects grabbed the superlatives from the favorites.

When the campaign got underway, Andre Rodgers, brilliant young Giant shortstop, was given the best freshman nod in the National League and Yankee outfielder Tony Kubek received the bid in the American.

Rodgers, a 23-year-old sensation from the Bahamas Islands, opened the season at shortstop for the Giants, and played regularly until an injury sidelined him early in the campaign.

First from his native Island to become a big leaguer, Rodgers had spring training camps agog with his brilliant fielding and hitting. At shortstop, he was smooth and rangy and possessed a strong, accurate arm. The only question in the mind of observers was could he hit big league pitching?

His major league showing to date has slightly reversed this estimate. His hitting has been fairly adequate, but like many other rookies in the difficult shortstop spot, his defensive play has been spotty—revealing his inexperience after a brief 3 years of minor league action. Right now, the young Bahaman is probably getting his last chance to stick as regular shortstop with the Polo Grounders. There's no doubt about his eventually becoming a big leaguer, but observers feel he might need more seasoning in the minors before donning a Giant uniform for good.

Kubek, playing with the talent-laden Yankees; hasn't had much of an opportunity to live up to his raves. Platoon-minded manager, Casey Stengel, has used the young 21-year-old converted outfielder sparingly. He was given a full chance during spring training time to display his versatile talents but now the Yankee pilot is bringing him along slowly. During the times he has played, the young Milwaukee prospect has proven his major league value, hitting .261 in 119 appearances and fielding up to top standards.

Both the American and National leagues had surprise rookies during the first half of the season.

In the American, third-base freshman, Frank Malzone, of the Boston's probably gets first call as the season's best newcomer. Malzone, a Bronxite of Italian descent, received a 27-game trial with the parent team last year but failed to hit big league hurling and was sent to San Francisco. He batted .296 in 87 games with the Seals and received another chance with the Sox. That's all he needed.

The brilliant 27-year-old infielder has just about nailed down the Red Sox berth and thrown away the hammer. He has a .333 batting average, fourth in the League and has been a defensive sensation at third. The 5-10, 180 pounder received highest rookie honor in the American League—the only freshman on the All-Star squad.

The National League is chock-full of rookie standouts. But none have been more sensational than Jack Sanford, the fire-balling moundsman of the Philadelphia Phillies. The 28-year veteran of many years of minor league play, has become the bell-wether of Mayo Smith's pitching corps. He is one of the leagues best pitchers, with a record of 9 wins, and only 2 losses. He won 8 of his first nine starts, including a two-hitter, a pair of three-hitters and one four hitter. Brooklyn pilot, Walter Alston, manager of the National League All-Star team, gave him the bid over such veteran pitching stalwarts as Don Newcombe and Ruben Gomez.

Added to Sanford, the Phillies have come up with as good a yearling crop seen in the League in ages. The new collection of Whiz Kids include, ex-Dodger property, Chico Fernandez at shortstop, Ed Bouchee a powerful first baseman, promising outfielders Bob Bowman and Harry Anderson, and two other excellent pitchers, Dick Farrell and Don Cardwell.

Among other excellent rookie stars in the senior circuit are: Ossie Virgil of the Giants, stealer of Rodgers thunder; Eddie Kasko, sparkling young third baseman with the Cards; Von McDaniel, 18-year-old Card pitcher who is drawing comparisons with the one-time debut of a 17-year-old Bob Feller; Curt Barclay, Giant hurler and the Chicago Cubs' 20-year-old pitching phenom, Dick Drott.

Besides Malzone, the American League witnessed the scintillating debuts of Reno Bertoia, Tiger third-baseman vying for top honors with the Boston freshman; Bobby Richardson, who won the Yanks starting berth at short and sent veteran Billy Martin to Kansas City; outfielder Roger Maris and third-baseman Larry Raines of Cleveland; and catcher Earl Battey and outfielder Jim Landis of Chicago.

Sugar Ray to meet Basilio at Yankee Stadium, Sept. 23, Norris announces

Promoter Jim Norris announced yesterday that Ray Robinson and Carmen Basilio will meet at Yankee Stadium on Monday night, Sept. 23 for Robinson's world's middleweight championship.

In case of rain that night, the match will be held the following night. While the New York Yankees originally were scheduled to meet the Baltimore Orioles at Yankee Stadium that night, the game was called off and will be played as a part of a doubleheader on Sept. 25.

Robinson will receive 45 percent of the net receipts, including television and radio income, while Basilio will receive only 20 percent. Basilio originally had signed for 25 percent but reduced his percentage so Robinson's demand for 45 percent could be met.

Don Owens of Mississippi Southern but relinquished him to Pittsburgh, who also signed him.

Frank (Pop) Ivy, one-time assistant to Bud Wilkinson at Oklahoma, missed out on All-American center Terry Tubbs and halfback Tommy McDonald. Ivy, whose pipeline to the Sooners has helped build his powerful Eskimos, had to settle for such "second string Sooners" as end John Bell and tackle Edmon Gray. He also gets back former All-American center Kurt Burris, who sat out last year recovering from injuries,

Canadian grid-lure continues to succeed

MONTREAL, July 3—The fated 30 players and all but one, Canadian dollar is proving just as Philadelphia, saw one or more of attractive to the American football player as it is to investors below the border.

In recent years the nine professional football teams of Canada have been luring more and more U.S. collegians away from the National Football League. And this coming season is no exception.

This season there will be upwards of 165 new American faces working out with the nine Canadian clubs—five in the Western Conference and four in the Big Four. About one third are players who, for various reasons, were not eligible for the NFL draft, leaving roughly 100 from the latest crop of U.S. collegians.

Each of the 12 NFL teams draft-

The Washington Redskins were the hardest hit, from an NFL standpoint, losing 11 of their 30 choices to Canada; the Chicago Bears, Western division champions, lost seven; San Francisco, Cleveland, New York and Pittsburgh four each; Detroit, Green Bay and Los Angeles three; the Chicago Cardinals two, and Baltimore one.

From a Canadian viewpoint, the Winnipeg Bluebombers showed the most astute recruiting, capturing eight new imports on NFL draft lists. British Columbia signed seven, Ottawa and Sas-